



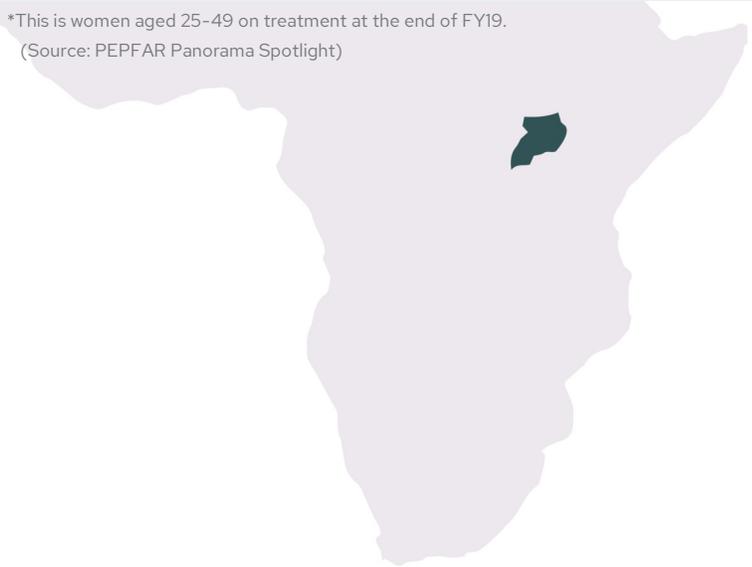
Uganda Program Highlights

Cervical cancer is the number one cancer killer of women in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), with roughly 100,000 women diagnosed annually; of these women, about 62% will die from the disease. Women living with HIV (WLHIV) are up to five times more likely to develop persistent precancerous lesions and progress to cervical cancer, often with more aggressive form and higher mortality.

Launched in May 2018 to address this challenge, Go Further is an innovative public-private partnership between the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the George W. Bush Institute, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and Merck. The partnership collaborates closely with governments to strategize on ways to provide services for women from prevention through the cancer journey. Go Further began working in eight countries (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe), and will expand services to four additional countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) in fiscal year (FY) 2021. The objectives are to screen all WLHIV on ART between the ages of 25 and 49 for cervical cancer, and to treat pre-invasive cervical cancer lesions to prevent progression to cervical cancer.

Uganda	Funding Amount	WLHIV on Treatment*	Cervical Cancer Screening Target
FY21	\$5,000,000	516,399	260,616

*This is women aged 25-49 on treatment at the end of FY19. (Source: PEPFAR Panorama Spotlight)



Strategic Direction for FY21

- ◆ The first year of cervical cancer program expansion will focus on 640 of the largest volume health facilities covering the national referral hospital, all Regional Referral Hospitals, all general hospitals, all health center IVs, and 300 highest volume health center IIIs. HIV "centers of excellence" are included among these facilities. The program will operate using two models/algorithms based on the level of facility.

Country Context

Total Population (July 2020 est.) (World Factbook)	43,252,966
Women Aged 15-49 HIV Prevalence Rate (UNAIDS 2019)	7.1%
Age-standardized Incidence Rate (per 100,000) of Cervical Cancer Cases Attributable to HPV (Estimates for 2018) (HPV Information Center)	54.8
Total # of Women (All Ages) On ART (PEPFAR, FY20 Q2)	775,808